Maryland
Department of Economic &
Employment Development

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1991

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer, Governor
J. Randall Evans, Secretary

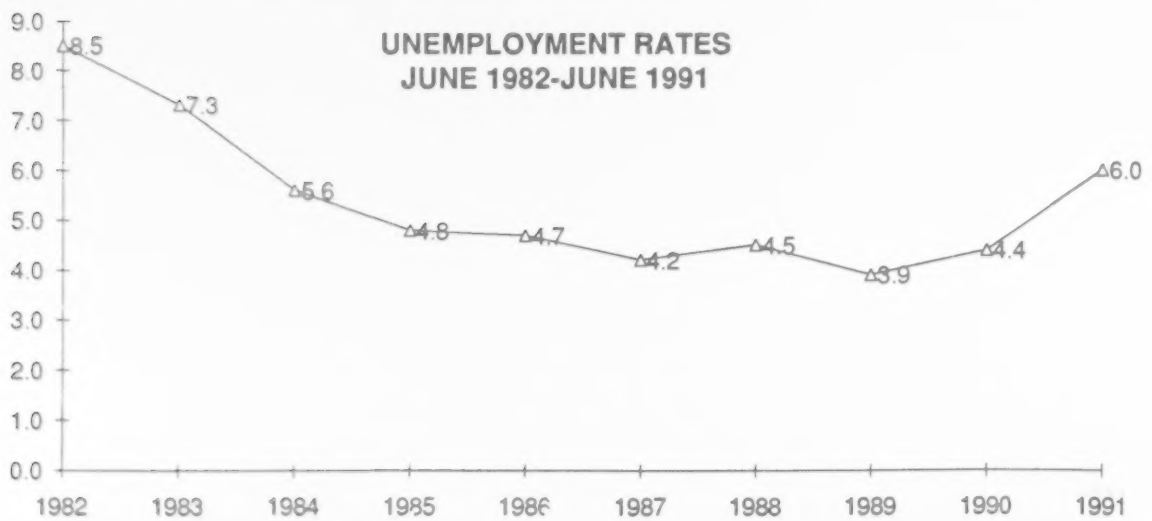
LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS

Maryland's labor force expanded to 2,555,640 persons in June, up 12,630 from May, as new entrants and summer workers began looking for jobs. The sudden influx of workers boosted the unemployment rate to 6.0 percent, up from 5.8 percent. The number of jobless rose by 3,595 to 152,105, while at the same time employment was up 9,035 to 2,403,535 persons. Among local jurisdictions, unemployment ranged from a low of 3.4 percent in Montgomery County to a high of 10.4 percent in Garrett County.

The over-the-month increase in joblessness, though below average, was fairly typical, as unemployment normally rises in June. The modest increase, of just 0.2 percentage points, in this year's jobless rate is a positive indicator for Maryland's still-soft economy. The current jobless rate, however, remains significantly higher than last year's 4.4 percent. Unemployment has not been this high in June since 1983, when it was a much high 7.3 percent. Over the year, the labor force has contracted by more than 6,000 persons. About 44,000 fewer Marylanders hold jobs than a year ago, and nearly 38,000 more—increase of one-third—are now unemployed.

Maryland's job market continued to outperform the U.S. economy in June. Nationally, unemployment rose 0.3 percentage points to 6.9 percent, as the jobless ranks swelled by 541,000. The marks the sixth consecutive month that the state unemployment rate has been below the U.S. level.

	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990
Civilian Labor Force	2,555,640	2,543,010	2,561,954
Total Employment	2,403,535	2,394,500	2,448,064
Total Unemployment	152,105	148,510	113,890
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.8	4.4
National Unemployment Rate	6.9	6.6	5.3



INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Maryland's nonagricultural payrolls expanded by 12,500 in June, to an estimated 2,183,600 jobs, as reported by the establishment survey. The gain was weaker than last year's May-June increase, leaving the state 24,300 jobs short of June 1990's job total. Seasonal growth, though slower-paced than in past years, was the dominant trend.

The goods-producing sector, which accounts for fewer than one out of every five wage and salary jobs, was responsible for more than its share of new jobs in June. Manufacturing added 1,400 jobs, with nondurable goods reporting the strongest growth. Improvement was noted in transportation equipment and food processing. Factory employment, however, is down by 8,900 from a year ago. The construction industry advanced by 1,200 jobs, a rather tepid seasonal increase, with special trade contractors accounting for most of the growth. Construction remains 7,000 jobs below last June's level. The tiny mining division receded by 100 jobs in June, remaining stable over the year.

Among service-producers, the largest division, services, dominated the job gains, adding 8,600. Seasonal expansion in amusements and recreation, hotels and motels, and agricultural services bolstered the market. Growth also occurred in business and health services, while private education payrolls were reduced for the summer. Since last year, services has been essentially unchanged, though significant movement has occurred among various industries within the division. The most notable trend has been the rapid growth in health services, which appears to be the state's most recession-resistant private industry.

Trade, the second largest service-producer, advanced by 7,000 jobs in June, with 6,500 added in retail trade. Most of the new employment was part of a seasonal increase in restaurants. Since June 1990 trade has declined by 6,500 jobs, with 5,000 of that loss absorbed by retailers. Transportation, communication, and public utilities rose by 500, primarily due to hiring in trucking. Over the year, this industry division has dropped by 1,200 jobs. Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate was up 700 in June, but down 1,900 since last year. Government was the only service-producer to decline over the month, receding by 6,800 jobs, as public schools and colleges and universities trimmed their workforces for the summer. Budget shortfalls added some indefinite layoffs to the normal seasonal furloughs. Federal employment and noneducation state and local jobs, however, were up. Government is the only industry division posting a net gain over the year. A total of 1,200 jobs have been added, with growth recorded in state and local governments, while federal employment has declined.

Hours and earnings for manufacturing production workers both registered gains in June. The average workweek increased by 0.4 hour to 40.7 hours. For durable goods workers this amounted to a mere gain of 0.1 hour to 41.9 hours, while nondurable goods workers saw a solid increase of 0.6 hour to 39.6 hours. Average hourly pay for production workers inched up $.01 to $11.85. Earnings for durable goods workers averaged $12.53 per hour, up $.01, while nondurable goods workers' hourly earnings were unchanged at $11.21. With the increase in the workweek, average weekly earnings in factories rose to $482.30, up $5.15 from May. A gain of $1.67 pushed durable goods' weekly earnings up to $525.01, and in nondurable goods, a heftier $6.73 increase boosted weekly pay to $443.92.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)
JUNE 1991

Industry	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,183.6	2,171.1	2,207.9
Goods Producing	358.6	356.1	374.5
Mining	2.1	2.2	2.1
Construction	156.8	155.6	163.8
Heavy Construction	19.2	19.0	20.0
Manufacturing	199.7	198.3	208.6
Durable Goods	102.6	102.2	110.8
Lumber & Wood Products	4.1	4.0	4.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	8.4	8.2	8.7
Concrete, Gypsum, Plaster	5.2	5.2	5.4
Other Stone, Clay, & Glass	3.2	3.0	3.3
Primary Metal Industries	10.0	10.2	11.0
Blast Furnaces	8.3	8.5	9.2
Fabricated Metal Products	9.8	9.8	9.9
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	4.1	4.1	4.3
Other Fabricated Metal Products	4.6	4.6	4.6
Industrial Machinery	15.7	15.7	16.6
Refrigeration & Service Mach.	2.2	2.2	2.4
Other Industrial Machinery & Equipment	9.3	9.3	9.7
Electronic Equipment	14.3	14.4	16.3
Communications Equipment	4.2	4.2	4.4
Electronic Component	3.5	3.6	4.1
Other Electronic Equipment	6.6	6.6	7.8
Transportation Equipment	12.7	12.2	14.3
Motor Vehicles	5.1	5.0	5.7
Other Transportation	3.1	2.7	3.6
Instruments & Related	22.0	22.1	24.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.7	2.7	2.7
Nondurable Goods	97.1	96.1	97.8
Food & Kindred Products	25.4	25.0	25.1
Meat Products	6.0	6.0	5.7
Beverages	4.3	4.3	4.4
Other Food & Kindred	10.0	9.8	10.0
Textile Mill, Apparel	9.9	9.8	10.2
Paper & Allied Products	9.7	9.6	9.5
Printing & Publishing	27.8	27.8	28.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.7	13.6	13.7
Rubber & Miscellaneous	8.5	8.3	8.5
Other Nondurable Goods	2.1	2.0	2.0

Industry	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990
Service Producing	1,825.0	1,815.0	1,833.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	101.9	101.4	103.1
Transportation	57.1	56.8	58.4
Railroad Transportation	4.4	4.4	4.7
Trucking & Warehousing	29.4	29.0	29.5
Communications & Utilities	44.8	44.6	44.7
Communications	28.3	28.1	28.3
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	16.5	16.5	16.4
Trade	535.0	528.0	541.5
Wholesale Trade	108.3	107.8	109.8
Retail Trade	426.7	420.2	431.7
Building Materials, Garden Supplies	18.4	18.2	18.6
General Merchandise	43.5	43.0	44.7
Food Stores	66.2	65.7	66.7
Eating & Drinking Places	143.0	137.8	143.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	131.8	131.1	133.7
Finance	57.6	57.3	59.6
Depository Institutions	42.6	42.2	43.8
Commercial Banks	27.5	27.3	28.2
Insurance	39.0	39.0	38.9
Insurance Carriers	25.9	25.8	25.6
Real Estate	35.2	34.8	35.2
Services	634.7	626.1	634.7
Business Services	134.9	133.8	136.9
Health Services	163.4	162.0	158.8
Hospitals	80.6	79.7	78.3
Legal Services	16.5	16.0	16.5
Educational Services	33.2	36.3	33.2
Private Colleges, Universities	16.5	18.6	16.4
Total Government	421.6	428.4	420.4
Total Federal Government	133.7	133.4	138.3
Department of Defense	48.2	47.9	47.0
Other Federal Government	85.5	85.5	91.3
Total State & Local Government	287.9	295.0	282.1
Total State Government	97.4	100.5	94.5
State Education	30.5	34.3	27.7
Other State Government	66.9	66.2	66.8
Total Local Government	190.5	194.5	187.6
Local Education	113.3	118.8	111.5
Other Local Government	77.2	75.7	76.1

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

JUNE 1991

Industry	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1991	May 1991	June 1991	May 1991
MARYLAND						
Manufacturing	40.7	40.3	$482.30	$477.15	$11.85	$11.84
Durable Goods	41.9	41.8	525.01	523.34	12.53	12.52
Lumber and Wood Products	39.8	39.2	360.19	350.84	9.05	8.95
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	44.7	44.1	510.92	499.21	11.43	11.32
Primary Metal Industries	42.6	42.8	699.92	701.06	16.43	16.38
Blast Furnaces	42.9	43.2	707.85	717.12	16.50	16.60
Fabricated Metals	40.9	40.7	444.58	435.90	10.87	10.71
Industrial Machinery	41.0	40.4	525.21	517.93	12.81	12.82
Electronic Equipment	45.1	44.9	417.18	418.92	9.25	9.33
Transportation Equipment	39.8	40.5	635.61	656.91	15.97	16.22
Instruments and Related Products	42.4	42.0	583.00	567.00	13.75	13.50
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	41.2	40.6	405.82	393.82	9.85	9.70
Nondurable Goods	39.6	39.0	443.92	437.19	11.21	11.21
Food and Kindred Products	40.2	39.1	423.71	408.60	10.54	10.45
Textile Mill, Apparel	36.6	36.0	276.33	273.60	7.55	7.60
Paper and Allied Products	43.0	42.3	490.20	494.91	11.40	11.70
Printing and Publishing	36.0	36.4	495.00	495.04	13.75	13.60
Chemicals and Allied Products	41.0	40.5	512.50	510.30	12.50	12.60
Rubber and Plastic Products	43.5	42.7	439.35	424.87	10.10	9.95
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA						
Manufacturing	41.1	41.0	$507.59	$507.17	$12.35	$12.37
Durable Goods	42.0	42.1	555.24	558.25	13.22	13.26
Nondurable Goods	40.2	39.8	459.89	455.31	11.44	11.44

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Labor force activity was minimal in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area in June, causing unemployment to remain unchanged at 6.6 percent. Job market dropouts slightly outnumbered entrants, prompting a marginal decline of 142 labor force participants. Unemployment crept up by 250 and employment receded by 392. Little change in joblessness from May was noted in any of the region's jurisdictions. Baltimore City posted the area's highest unemployment rate at 9.6 percent, and Howard County, at 4.2 percent, the lowest. Metro area joblessness was up significantly from last year's 4.9 percent, as the unemployment rolls grew by 20,700.

The business establishment survey recorded an increase of 3,400 payroll jobs in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area in June. Services captured the largest share of new jobs, spurred on by hiring in amusement and recreation, health, and business services. The construction industry showed signs of recovery, with particularly strong growth in special trades. Restaurants led the employment gain in trade. Government was the only division to lose jobs in June, as summer staff reductions in state and local education curtailed the industry.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

Unemployment inched up by 0.1 percentage points to 4.5 percent in Maryland's Washington, D.C. suburbs, as the area posted the state's lowest jobless level. Seasonal growth swelled the labor force by 4,498 persons, boosting the employed by 2,927 and adding 1,571 to the jobless count. Last year's May-June unemployment increase was considerably higher. Joblessness, however, was a much lower 3.4 percent a year ago, with almost 10,800 fewer area residents unemployed.

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 3,800 in June. Nine out of ten new jobs opened up in services-producing industries, despite considerable seasonal decline in government. Growth was strongest in the services division, with amusement and recreation leading the advance. Restaurants were responsible for a major portion of new jobs in trade. Among goods-producers, only construction was able to post a rather anemic gain.

WESTERN MARYLAND

Western Maryland's job market deteriorated in June as unemployment climbed from 8.7 to 9.4 percent. All three counties registered unemployment gains as the region claimed the state's highest jobless rate. Two furloughs in transportation equipment, coupled with layoffs in education, were responsible for much of the slowdown. An estimated 1,340 persons joined the labor force, as unemployment rose by 890 and employment grew by 450. Last June unemployment stood at 7.3 percent, when about 2,500 fewer Western Marylanders were out of work.

Wage and salary employment increased by 700 in June. Services was the top growth industry, with health services claiming many of the new jobs. Manufacturing, while second in job gains,

reported minor accessions in a number of industrial areas. Little hiring activity was reported in trade, usually a solid growth industry in June. Government was the only division to decline over the month.

BALANCE OF STATE

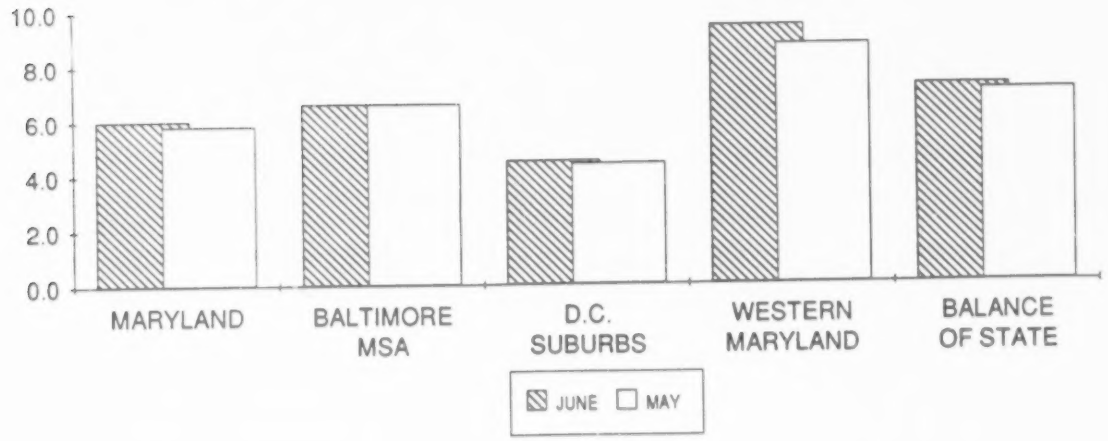
The job market picked up in the Balance of State area in June, as the local economy approached its seasonal peak. Job growth, however, was not able to keep pace with a rapid labor force expansion, causing joblessness to rise 0.2 percentage points to 7.0 percent. A total of 6,935 persons were added to the labor force, as the number of employed grew by 6,052 and the unemployed increased by 883. County jobless trends varied, with most showing an increase, while a few declined. Unemployment ranged from Worcester's 4.6 percent to 9.1 percent in Cecil. Seasonal growth in food processing and tourist-related industries in some counties contrasted with manufacturing layoffs in others, causing the divergent trends. The regional economy has stagnated since last June when unemployment was a more moderate 5.3 percent and about 4,200 fewer area residents were jobless.

An increase of 5,400 jobs in the Balance of State region in June was reported by the establishment survey. Most of the new jobs opened up in trade, the majority due to restaurant hiring. Brisk job growth in hotels and motels was responsible for much of the surge in services employment. Food processing led the job gains in manufacturing. Seasonal furloughs caused reductions in government employment.

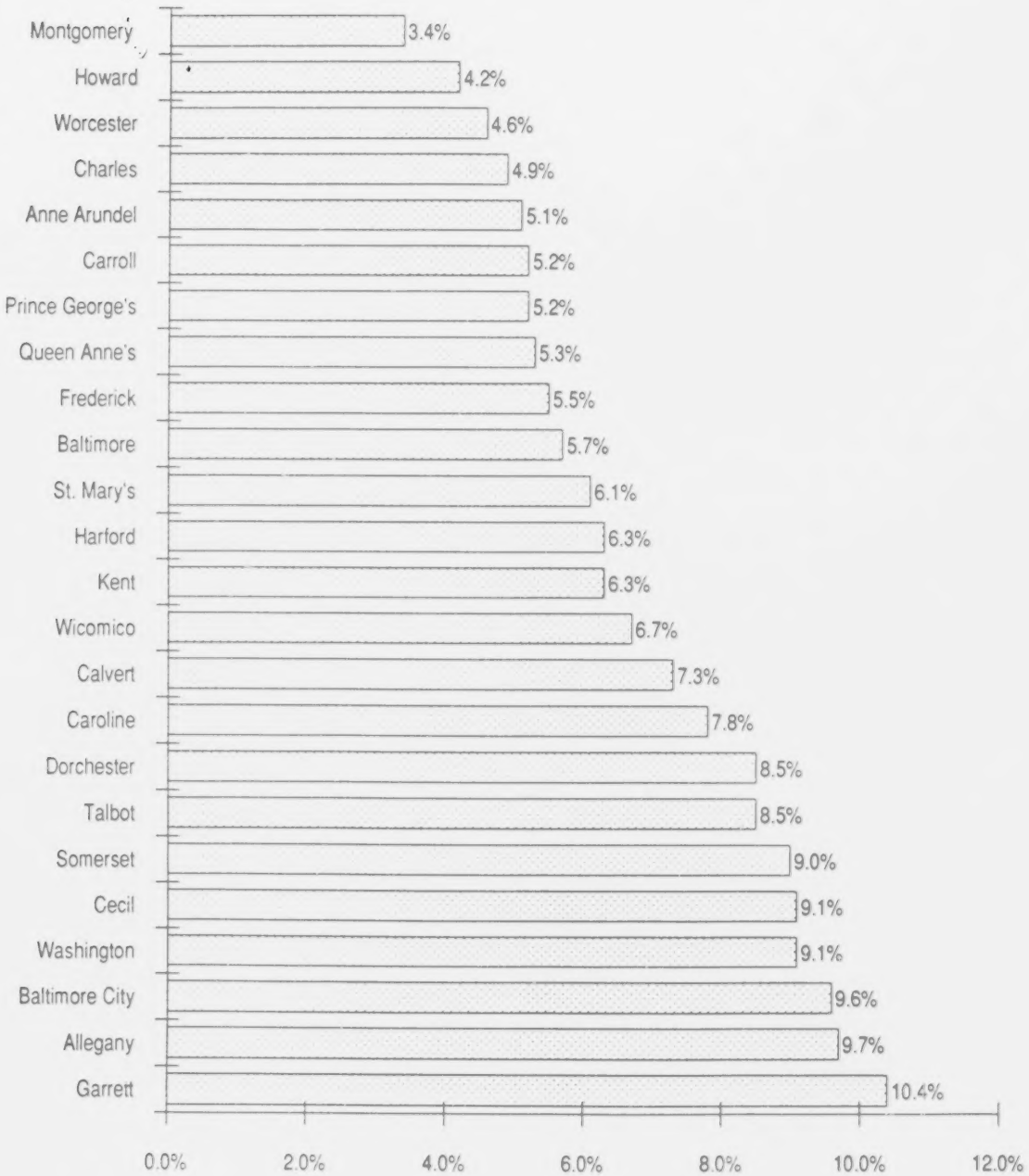
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT-MARYLAND AND REGIONS

	JUNE 1991		MAY 1991	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
MARYLAND	152,105	6.0	148,510	5.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	80,227	6.6	79,977	6.6
MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS	45,490	4.5	43,919	4.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	10,424	9.4	9,534	8.7
BALANCE OF STATE	15,964	7.2	15,081	7.0

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - JUNE 1991



LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES-JUNE 1991



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
JUNE 1991

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE 1990
MARYLAND	2,555,640	2,543,010	2,403,535	2,394,500	152,105	148,510	6.0	5.8	4.4
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,217,746	1,217,888	1,137,519	1,137,911	80,227	79,977	6.6	6.6	4.9
BALTIMORE CITY	349,020	348,877	315,571	315,679	33,449	33,198	9.6	9.5	7.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	216,413	216,389	205,481	205,552	10,932	10,837	5.1	5.0	3.2
BALTIMORE	393,873	394,070	371,480	371,608	22,393	22,462	5.7	5.7	4.4
CARROLL	63,584	63,731	60,289	60,309	3,295	3,422	5.2	5.4	4.0
HARFORD	84,349	84,403	79,012	79,039	5,337	5,364	6.3	6.4	4.3
HOWARD	94,454	94,429	90,478	90,509	3,976	3,920	4.2	4.2	2.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	16,054	15,987	15,209	15,214	845	773	5.3	4.8	3.3
D. C. AREA	1,006,313	1,001,815	960,823	957,896	45,490	43,919	4.5	4.4	3.4
CALVERT	24,063	23,957	22,310	22,242	1,753	1,715	7.3	7.2	4.1
CHARLES	48,130	47,927	45,774	45,634	2,356	2,293	4.9	4.8	3.3
FREDERICK	78,237	78,318	73,945	73,720	4,292	4,598	5.5	5.9	3.5
MONTGOMERY	429,563	427,694	414,835	413,572	14,728	14,122	3.4	3.3	2.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S	426,320	423,918	403,959	402,728	22,361	21,190	5.2	5.0	4.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	110,627	109,287	100,203	99,753	10,424	9,534	9.4	8.7	7.3
ALLEGANY	33,343	33,356	30,109	30,169	3,234	3,187	9.7	9.6	8.6
GARRETT	14,534	14,109	13,025	12,747	1,509	1,362	10.4	9.7	8.4
WASHINGTON	62,750	61,822	57,069	56,837	5,681	4,985	9.1	8.1	6.3
BALANCE OF STATE	220,954	214,019	204,990	198,938	15,964	15,081	7.2	7.0	5.3
CAROLINE	15,007	14,481	13,830	13,489	1,177	992	7.8	6.9	4.1
CECIL	36,905	36,800	33,536	33,616	3,369	3,184	9.1	8.7	6.0
DORCHESTER	17,439	17,068	15,951	15,706	1,488	1,362	8.5	8.0	6.1
KENT	9,637	9,529	9,033	8,994	604	535	6.3	5.6	4.2
ST. MARY'S	43,490	43,363	40,832	40,909	2,658	2,454	6.1	5.7	4.5
SOMERSET	13,203	13,401	12,015	11,919	1,188	1,482	9.0	11.1	10.8
TALBOT	18,208	17,363	16,654	16,515	1,554	848	8.5	4.9	4.4
WICOMICO	39,855	39,676	37,176	36,897	2,679	2,779	6.7	7.0	5.6
WORCESTER	27,210	22,338	25,963	20,893	1,247	1,445	4.6	6.5	3.9
UNITED STATES**	127,054,000	124,857,000	118,280,000	116,624,000	8,774,000	8,233,000	6.9	6.6	5.3

*Estimates for the state are revised.
**Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)
BY REGION--JUNE 1991

Industry	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		MARYLAND PORTION D.C. SUBURBS		WESTERN MARYLAND		BALANCE OF STATE	
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1991	May 1991	June 1991	May 1991	June 1991	May 1991
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,151.0	1,147.6	782.2	778.5	94.7	94.0	150.1	143.9
Goods Producing	199.2	197.1	101.1	100.8	22.2	21.8	34.1	33.3
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
Construction	73.7	72.2	65.2	64.8	5.6	5.5	10.3	10.2
Manufacturing	125.0	124.4	35.4	35.4	15.8	15.5	23.6	22.9
Durable Goods	68.8	68.4	17.7	17.7	7.2	7.1	8.8	8.7
Nondurable Goods	56.2	56.0	17.7	17.7	8.6	8.4	14.8	14.2
Service Producing	951.8	950.5	681.1	677.7	72.5	72.2	116.0	110.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	56.3	55.8	34.1	33.9	5.3	5.3	7.4	7.4
Trade	268.3	266.8	199.0	197.4	26.5	26.4	39.9	36.3
Wholesale Trade	62.9	62.6	35.6	35.2	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.1
Retail Trade	205.4	204.2	163.4	162.2	21.4	21.4	34.6	31.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	75.5	75.2	46.1	45.8	3.3	3.2	5.5	5.1
Services	335.2	332.5	238.6	234.8	22.0	21.6	37.1	35.0
Total Government	216.5	220.2	163.3	165.8	15.4	15.7	26.1	26.8
Federal	51.0	51.0	74.2	73.7	1.8	1.8	6.9	6.9
State	72.0	74.0	16.7	17.7	5.2	5.2	4.5	5.3
Local	93.5	95.2	72.4	74.4	8.4	8.7	14.7	14.6

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990
Initial Claims	24,069	26,257	17,349
Weeks Claimed	267,450	298,313	139,257
First Payments	9,752	10,723	6,897
Final Payments	4,942	4,444	2,015
Weeks Paid	206,089	239,064	123,175
Net Benefit Amount	$36,925,547	$42,698,415	$17,263,383
Average Check Amount	$179.17	$178.61	$140.15

While workload estimates measured by activity at Maryland's local unemployment offices have remained appreciably above those of last year, the monthly changes reported during June, for the most part, followed normal seasonal patterns. Following a modest increase in May, the number of initial claims for benefits dropped by just over 8.0 percent to 24,069, their lowest monthly level so far this year. In similar fashion, the number of weeks claimed also declined to a low point for 1991, falling by nearly 31,000 to 267,450 in June. About 77.0 percent of all weeks claimed during June resulted in payments, down from May's payment ratio of about 80.0 percent and significantly below last year's figure of close to 89.0 percent. Final benefit payments rose by about 500 over the month, numbering 4,942 in June. Since last year, the number of exhaustions has more than doubled, an indication of the toll that the 1990-1991 recession has taken on unemployment filers. For those claimants receiving benefits during June, payments averaged about $179.17 per week, up slightly from May's weekly benefit of $178.61.

REGIONAL INDICATORS
JUNE 1991

	BMA	DC Suburbs	Western Maryland	Balance of State
First Payments	5,167	2,304	990	658
Final Payments	2,618	1,114	399	415
Weeks Paid	107,458	49,919	15,622	17,254
Average Check Amount	$179.42	$188.27	$165.44	$152.39

The statewide decline in weekly payment activity was reflected across the board regionally. In the highly seasonal Balance of State area, a reduction of slightly more than 21.0 percent in weekly payments lowered June's estimate to 17,254. This reduction was prompted by declines in each of the region's local jurisdictions with the exception of Talbot County where manufacturing layoffs heightened payment activity. For those claimants receiving benefits, compensation amounts ranged from a low of $152.39 in the Balance of State region to a high of $188.27 in Maryland's D.C. suburbs. In the Baltimore Metro Area, checks, however, were slightly smaller, by about $.50, in June.

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